

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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VOL. XXIV.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1848.

No. 3613 CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE SECRET HOUSE will clear at the Custom House this afternoon, and will sail at four o'clock this afternoon. All goods intended for passengers must be sent to the Sydney Flour Wharf, before 12 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply before the above hour to

J. DALGARNO,

FOR HOBART TOWN.

HOURLY EXPECTED.
THE well-known packet brig

EMMA, 170 tons, R. F. Pockley, com-

mander.

This favourite vessel is hourly expected, and will sail with her usual despatch.

For freight or passage apply to

JOHN MAC AMARA,

Queen-street, December 13.

9551

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE noted Clipper PHANTOM, 260 tons, Captain Henry Thos. Fox, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations with splendid stern cabin for ladies, apply to

SHIPPARD AND ALGER,

Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE CUTTER CATHERINE, 40 tons, Morgan, master, will run on the regular trader between Sydney and Two-fold Bay. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board the Gas Wharf, or at Mr. Fawcett's Office, George street; she will clear out on the 15th instant.

9220

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND, A REGULAR TRADER.

THE fine schooner CHEERFUL, Philip Jones, master, will have despatch. Shippers are requested to send down the remainder of their goods as soon as possible. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, at Will's (on Accord) Wharf, or to

SHIPPARD AND ALGER,

Packet Office, 470, George-street.

9470

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE fine teak-built brigantine ANTARES, 160 tons, Captain Thomas Kyle, will be despatched immediately, the greater portion of her cargo being engaged, and ready for shipment.

For light freight only, or passage, apply to

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,

Spring-street, December 15.

9758

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE A BRIG SOPHIA, 200 tons, Captain Kortf, daily expected from Java, she has nearly all her cargo engaged, and will sail about the 1st proximate.

For freight or passage apply to

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,

Spring-street, December 15.

9482

FOR THE MAURITIUS VIA ADELAIDE AND SWAN RIVER,

THE fine first-class barque FANNY FISHER, 237 tons, Charles Harrold, Commander, will have quick despatch. Her sailing qualities are too well known to require comment—her accommodation for passengers are very superior. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

HENRY FISHER,

City Depot, 450, George-street,

Nearly opposite the Barracks, December 1.

8679

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE fine first class barque FANNY FISHER, 237 tons, Charles Harrold, Commander, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to the Captain on board, at Sydney Flour Wharf.

HENRY FISHER,

City Depot, 450, George-street,

Nearly opposite the Barracks, December 1.

8679

FOR LONDON.

POST OFFICE PACKET FOR JANUARY. **T**HE fast-sailing A 1 barque AGRICOLA, 564 tons register, John Bell, commander. Has superior accommodation for passengers, and will sail first week in January. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

9238

FOR LONDON.

POST OFFICE PACKET FOR JANUARY. **T**HE well-known, the fast sailing Brigantine ship ST. GEORGE, 605 tons register, O. M., John Jones, commander, having a great part of her cargo engaged, will sail punctually on the day advised.

For freight or passage, having superior cabin and steerage accommodation, apply to the Captain, on board; to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.:

Or to

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

Spring-street, December 11.

9259

FOR LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine A ship KELSO, 567 tons register, D. Rossburgh, commander. This vessel has spacious accommodations for passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.:

Or to

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

Spring-street, December 11.

9857

FOR LONDON.

THE BARQUE RAYMOND. Al for twelve years, 499 tons register, John Hart, commander, will meet with quick despatch, having a considerable portion of her cargo already engaged. Her cabin accommodations are very superior.

For freight or passage, either cabin or steerage, apply to the Captain, on board, at Moor's Wharf; or to

J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

King-street, December 4.

9228

FOR LONDON.

THE SECRET HOUSE will meet with quick despatch, having a considerable portion of her cargo already engaged. Her cabin accommodations are very superior.

For freight or passage, either cabin or steerage, apply to the Captain, on board, at Moor's Wharf; or to

J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

King-street, December 4.

9228

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.

THE well-known A1 Ship JOHNSTONE, 560 tons, T. B. Harrison, commander, will positively sail on the 1st February, 1849. This vessel having full prop., offers an excellent opportunity for cabin passengers. She carries a surgeon, and

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

7826

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

TO SAIL THE END OF DECEMBER.
THE fine tea-build barque WOODLARK,

237 tons, John Bloomfield,

Commander, has the greater

part of her cargo aboard, and nearly all the

remainder engaged.

For freight or passage apply to

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,

DALDONSON AND CO.,

Or to

THACKER AND CO.

9380

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first-class British-built ship TRAFALGAR,

Walter Wright, Commander,

528 tons register, is now taking in cargo at Buchanan's Wharf, and will sail in January. Has excellent cabin accommodations, and will take a limited number of steerage passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to

J. B. MICALFEE;

Or to

ROBERT HOW AND CO.

December 2.

8720

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 1ST FEBRUARY,

1849.

THE fine A1 barque HAMLET,

420 tons register, Captain Wilson.

This old established

trader is now ready to receive cargo.

The accommodations for cabin and steerage

passengers are very comfortable.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Wilson, or to

CAMPBELL AND CO.

Or to

ROBERT HOW AND CO.

December 2.

8720

FOR LONDON.

THE new Clyde-built ship ISABELLA HERCULIS,

A1 for thirteen years, 618

tons, P. Houston, commander, has a great

portion of her cargo engaged, and will sail about 20th January.

Has superior accommo-

dation for passengers. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.:

Or to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

9186

FOR LONDON.

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9186

TO SHIPWRECKERS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, AND PORT PHILLIP.

THE undersigned offer for sale the first-class Brig BIG BEEF.

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TO SHIPWRECKERS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, AND PORT PHILLIP.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

December 16.—Phoenix, steamer, 108 tons, Captain Wiseman, from the Clarence River, the 13th instant. Passengers—Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Barney, Mr. Lind, Mr. Macdonald, and six in the steerage.

December 16.—Colonist, barque, 261 tons, Captain Marshall, from the 24th. Captain Marshall, the 8th instant. Passengers—Mr. Marshall, Miss Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Roach, Miss Roach, Mr. Trivett, Mrs. McMahon and son, and Mr. Sommerville.

DEPARTURES.

December 15.—Lawrence, barque, 727 tons Captain Salmon, for Manila in ballast. Passenger—Mrs. Salmon.

December 15.—Asia, brig, 168 tons, Captain Dickey, for Adelaide and Batavia. Passengers—Mr. J. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. McMahon, Messrs. Fitzgerald, R. Martin, W. Hill, T. Howell, and D. Swan.

December 15.—Munford, schooner, 169 tons, Captain Hayle, for Launceston. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Waddell, Mr. T. Atkin, Captain Winchester, and Mr. Anderson.

CLEARANCES.

December 15.—Lunatic Asylum, schooner, 62 tons, Captain—Prior for Port Nicholson. Passengers—Mrs. Miss Price.

December 15.—Will Watch, schooner, 63 tons, Captain Stans, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. T. Marsh, Miss Hodge, Mr. Needs, Mr. T. Rouxall, Mr. and Mrs. May, Mr. and Mrs. Belford, Miss Belford, Mr. Savage, Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Mawley, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Patterson, Miss May, Mrs. Belford, and Mr. Flanagan.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

The Dar, Harlequin, for Port Nicholson; Ajax, for the South Sea Fishery. To-morrow—Louis and Miriam, for Port Nicholson.

COASTERS INWARDS.

December 15.—Dolphin, 10, Biggs, from Shoalhaven, with 227 bushels barley, 5 tons potatoes, 69 bushels butter, 4 kegs meal, 16 bushels sheepskin, 18, Milham, from Brisbane Water, with 8000 feet timber, 10,000 shingles; Neptune, 15, Orpen, from Brisbane Water, with 7000 feet timber; William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, from Wollongong, with 40 kegs butter, 14 bags potatoes, 10 bags wheat, 20 pigs, 10 calves; Rose, steamer, 172, Pattinson, from Morpeth, with 157 bushels wool, 133 bushel grain, 2000 horns, 12 pigs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

December 15.—Mailand, steamer, 103, Parsons, for Morpeth, with sundries; Neptune, 15, Orpen, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; Magnet, 18, Milham, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; Dolphin, 10, Rick's, for Shoalhaven, in ballast; Dove, 15, Hart, for Broken Bay, in ballast; Cricket Player, 12, Louit, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

December 15.—Phoenix, barque, 261 tons, Captain Marshall, from Liverpool via Port Phillip; 7 hogheads and 7 quarter-casks wine, Howard, Macnab, and Co.; 24 kegs nails, W. Thompson; 100 tons salt, Cooper Brothers; 160 boxes Cavendish tobacco, 10 trunks shoes, Thacker and Co., 5 hogheads and 3 quarter-cask wine, 10 cases sates, Order.

EXPORTS.

December 15.—Will Watch, schooner, 63 tons, Captain Stans, for Melbourne. 33 bags man's cases; 1 case, G. A. Lloyd; 38 casks wine, G. A. Lloyd; 100 chests hyacinth wools, W. Hall and Son; 3 cases, W. Crege; 2 cases woollens, D. N. Joubert; 3 hogheads holloware, A. Dunn; 5 bundles piping pens, 1 dozen buckets, 1 keg ironmongery, 1 case, A. Hawley and Co.; 10 hogheads rum, 10 hogheads brandy, 20 hogheads port, 12 pockets hops, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 26 packages ironmongery, 12 grindstones, 12 cart boxes, C. Scott; 1 case and 1 box, A. Saunderson; 1 case, 2 boxes, 2 hogheads and 15 cases confectionery, R. B. Coase; 25 cases, J. V. Lavers and Co.; 6 cases woollens, 2 boxes woolpacks, J. Levy; 15 cases, George Small; 1 case, Horner; 1 case, Smith; 1 case, Mawbey; 12 packages furniture, Mrs. Hodge; 24 grindstones, 43 packages, Neuds; 10 cartons currants, George Thomas; 2 cases, Davidson; 14 tons coals, 1 black tin, 1 case twine, E. M. Sayers.

December 15.—Aurora, steamer, 62 tons, Captain Price, for Port Nicholson. 2000 bags, 1000 head of milled mills, 45 camp ovens, 167 iron pots, 2 bundles millwheels, 1 cart hardware, R. M. Hobey; 1 bale tweeds, J. and W. Brynes; 15 casks loaf sugar, Australian Sugar Company; 5 pocket hops, E. H. Pollard; 55 shooks, 3000 feet cedar, 1 bale blankets, 10 boxes soap, J. Price; 14 kegs tobacco, F. Ebsworth.

VESSELS LAID ON FOR LONDON.
SATURDAY, December 16.

Sword to no Master, of no Sect am I."

LATE ENGLISH NEWS.

The Lady Kennaugh arrived at Port Phillip last week, after a splendid run of eight-five days from Plymouth, bringing English news to the 9th September.

The weather having cleared up, harvesting was proceeding with great rapidity, and, although there had been some injury done to the crops, there was no fear of any scarcity.

Parliament was prorogued by the Queen on the 5th of September, immediately after which His MAJESTY proceeded to Scotland.

The Special Commission for the trial of O'BRIEN and others for treason was to be opened at Clonmel on the 19th of October. One of the New York journals gives a long letter, purporting to be from Dublin, and containing an account of the "Battle of Boulagh," in which some fifty policemen defeated about a thousand insurgents. Remembering this fact, read the first paragraph of the account sent to New York.

DUBLIN, AUGUST 3.—No newspaper here dare tell the truth concerning the battle of Silvemore, but from all we can learn the people have had a great victory. General Macdonald, the commander of the British forces, is killed, and 6000 troops are killed and wounded. The road for three miles is covered with the dead. We have also the inspiring intelligence that Kilkenny and Limerick have been taken by the people. The people of Dublin have given themselves to the cause in the spirit of the "Battle of Boulagh," and the few hundred children, Mr. Palmer, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Lithren, and 206 female immigrants, Dr. Brock, surgeon superintendent.

DEPARTURE.—December 6. Skerne, brig, for Launceston and the Mauritius.

CLEARANCE.—December 6. Christina, brig, 126 tons, Saunders, for Sydney. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. Ronald, Mr. Ross, Mr. Patterson, and Mr. Paterson, and Cheeke. Cargo—8 pipes and 1-gauge wine, 22 boxes tea, and 143 bushels wool.

The Lady Kennaugh, Captain Santry, from Plymouth 12th September, arrived on Wednesday evening, having made the voyage in the unprecedented short period of 56 days. The Lady Kennaugh brings the first full shipment of Irish female orphans which has reached Port Phillip, for the protection and guardianship of whom a Board was recently appointed in the colony, having been appointed by the Governor.

There are 216 immigrants, all of whom are orphans. The Weekly Dispatch of 9th September, speaking of the Lady Kennaugh, which by the way is the ship that was abandoned by her crew, and subsequently found and brought into port, says:—"This is the third batch of Irish orphan girls (each batch containing about 200), who have been sent out this year to different Australian colonies. The first batch went to May to Sydney, the second to Port Phillip, and this is the third to Port Phillip. These orphans are selected for their good conduct from the Irish units. Their ages average from 14 to 18 years, and they are sent to Plymouth in one of the Irish steam-boats under the charge of some of the guardians, to be embarked in the emigrant ship, which has been selected by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners for that purpose. Previous to their embarkation

they are kept in the port two or three days, when they are examined, inspected, and every care and attention paid to them. There is an experienced head master, and three assistants appointed to superintend, instruct, and watch over them on the voyage to Port Phillip, where they will be received and lodged, and we trust rigidly protected by the government authorities, until they can be placed in different situations. We understand that a number of benevolent ladies at Port Adelaide have volunteered their services to assist the single women who land in the colony. For the sake of these motherless girls, we hope there is a similar institution at Port Phillip. The great majority of these orphans are Roman Catholics. Above 150 attended divine service at the chapel last Sunday, and those who saw them were struck by their simple, healthy, respectable appearance. They have a right to be here, and we trust that the lot in the land which is to be their future home and country will be a happy one." The immigrants appear to be well pleased with the treatment they have received on the voyage, and speak in high terms of the Captain and Surgeon-Superintendent.—*Port Phillip Spy, December 8.*

VESSELS FOR LONDON.—The Kelso, and Agricola, will all sail about the first week in January, the latter having been appointed the Post Office Packet for that month. The Isabella Hercus, Globe, and Trafalgar are fast filling up. The Albion will sail about the 1st of February, and the Fotheringham's Wharf on Monday next to take an ex-Bee Nelson. The Raymond and Hamlet will commence loading during the ensuing week.

The cargo of the Phoenix from the Clarence consists of 158 bushels wool, 7 hides, and 16 bundles sheepskin. She touched at Port Stephens on Thursday, and took in there 25 bales wool additional.

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EX-GEORGE STREET MARKET.

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track a few miles to the westward of Yass and meeting therewith again at the Billabong, about fifty miles on the Melbourne side of this township, whereby it is asserted a saving of forty miles will be effected in the distance between Yass and Melbourne. I, as a resident of Gippsland, and having the best information purchased and placed improvements on allotments in that township, think it right in the absence of your usual correspondent, to make some remarks on the project in question, the demerits of which will be more elaborately set forth in a petition to His Excellency the Governor, which is now in course of signature.

Now we are all aware that in order to effect any great improvement of the kind proposed, (assuming it always to be an improvement), the expenditure of the few must give place to the wants and necessities of the many; but in a matter such as this, where the question of benefit and injury is so nearly balanced, it is of the utmost importance that the Government should pause, and not precipitate a measure of so much consequence upon the "report" of a single individual, however well intentioned the person may be.

The present road is good in a natural way; no impediment of an important kind present themselves; along its whole course it traverses a well watered country, and for a considerable distance keeps the banks of the Murrumbidgee. It goes through the village reserve of Wagga Wagga, the banks of which are crossed directly through Gundagai, and by the newly established Post Office of Umattha, at the station of Mr. Mate; a splendid agricultural country is intersected by it throughout two-thirds of its course.

The new line as proposed passes through a country which is a quagmire in winter, and a desert in summer, so far as regards water. There is no hand for agricultural purposes to be had along its course, nor is there any spot where a village could be formed. The line would be known to be suitable or practicable than the old one, would long since have been adopted. It does somewhat shorten the distance between Yass and Melbourne, and could be tracked by horsemen or the mail all the year through; but drays could not travel it except during a short period thereof. It avoids two Post Offices.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.—I shall be much obliged if you will permit me, through the medium of your journal, to fulfil a promise which I made in my recent work on the Supremacy of the Pope.

I find that I have, in three instances, (viz., in the charges numbered xxv., xxxii., and xxvi.) misunderstood the author of the "Lectures on the Papal Claim," and consequently do him injustice. I beg to offer him a few words of apology.

There are forty-three accusations remaining; of these, some few are proved to reflect with more or less force on certain Gallican Divines, whose testimony in this particular controversy should not have been taken without enquiry. Others, amounting at the outside, to no more than two or three of the whole number, have an apparently satisfactory reply; but in these the question depends upon the accuracy of the writer's historical statements, and cannot be fairly decided without careful investigation and research.

In the great majority of instances it will be seen by the most ordinary reader, who has the time to peruse the Lecturer's pamphlet with my Appendix, that the nominal answer is irrelevant, and the real point of the charge wholly untouched.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
R. K. SKONE.

* The Lecturer says the misrepresentations are not designed, because a large number of them are found in Roman Catholic Authors. The number seems to be exactly 42.

ENGLISH NEWS.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

(From *Littell's Circular*, September 5.)
GENERAL REMARKS.—The universal feeling of anxiety, arising from the long continued bad weather, amounting to alarm in the minds of many, has now been removed by a most singular change during the last week, and continues, which was fast approaching a state of total stagnation in many branches, will speedily feel the effect of such a relief.

A large breath of grain, particularly of wheat, in the south and midland counties has now been secured, and from the cold wind which has prevailed through the whole period of rain, the real damage is comparatively small, except in a few cases where grain has been left to dry in the field, and the destruction of potato disease have caused large losses to be sent out to America, where the crops are good, as well as to the Black Sea and other ports.

At present the farmers will be anxious to get their corn to market, and the loss of the potato will not be felt until after Christmas, by which time large supplies of Indian corn, and other grain will be received; so that if the weather should now continue fine, of which there is every probability, the coming winter, nor do we anticipate at any period extraordinary prices of grain. The state of the continent may cause a present export of gold as deposit on purchases, and is no doubt one of the drains now acting on the stock of bullion in the Bank; but we view this in a favourable light rather than otherwise, both putting a salutary check to wild spending, and also spreading the payments to be made by this country over a wider space, and therefore giving an additional element of movement to the exchanges. The rains losses experienced by the corn speculators last year have deprived them of the means of running the same mad career this year; and in the absence of competition from other countries abroad, and the folly of government in the home markets, our foreign supplies will be got at much less cost than in 1817. As to our supplies we think there has been some extension in the exports of grain, and the more favourable views of the subject have been overpowered by the ceaseless rain. We have now had ten days of most beautiful harvest weather, which will doubtless check the progress of the potato disease, and as it is certain that a much greater breadth was planted, probably double, taking England and Ireland together, and that the yield is very abundant, there will be a large amount of food derived from the root of the earth, though the wheat crop, below an average, but here, too, it must not be lost sight of that the broadest sown is yearly on the increase, and that our stock of old wheat is pretty good. Barley is a fair average crop, oats an abundant one, and green crops generally good. On the whole we trust that though we shall require foreign supplies to a far extent, they will not be such as to derange our commercial interests, or interfere with our manufacturing industry, while the experience of last autumn will be sufficient to induce caution in all branches of trade.

MORNING.—General symptoms of approaching unseasonableness in the money market were beginning to show themselves, when the favourable change took place in the weather; half per cent advance was asked for discount, and bills objected to having more than three months to run; an advance in the Bank of England rate was looked for, and the reduction in the stock of gold anxiously watched. The bank returns, however, show an increase of £140,000 in the bullion, and £200,000 in the reserve of notes, which, with the other favourable circumstances, have tended to restore confidence.

Wool.—The transactions in wool have been confined nearly all to public sales, which owing to the large quantities brought forward, have greatly depressed the market, and prices have again given way, £d. to 1d. per lb. on colonial, and £d. to 1d. on the low qualities of all other descriptions. The decline in prices is much more attributable to the large quantities brought forward than any want of demand, which is still good, and the consumption undiminished. The imports for the month here are 3229 bales, of which 427 are East India;

ITALIAN WAR: ENGLISH AND FRENCH MEDIATION.

In Committee of Supply, on Wednesday, August 16, Mr. Disraeli took the opportunity presented by the proposal of a vote of £57,500 for the expenses of the Foreign Secretary's department, to raise a discussion on the lately announced intentions of this country to interfere jointly with France between Austria and the Italian belligerent powers.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs could not complain that his department has been subjected to very frequent or lengthened discussions. During the past momentous session, only twice had the attention of the House been called to anything connected with our external relations, —when an ancient ally of the country had claimed the fulfilment of a guarantee; and when the virtual representative of the Queen of England had been expelled the capital of one of the Queen's allies. The discussion had been conducted with entire acerbity; and even now, in discussing Italian affairs, Mr. Disraeli desired to avoid any personal reference to the very conspicuous exploits of the Lord Privy Seal, as he held the Government responsible for all that Lord Minto had done.

Last autumn, Lord Minto set out on a very peculiar, somewhat roving mission, to teach politics to the country in which Machiavelli was born.

The prince of Italy were so ignorant as to require countenance of their interests: it was necessary to take a position with regard to the banks of the Murmur-bidge. It goes through the village reserve of Wagga Wagga, with this branch of the river, directly through Gundagai, and by the newly established Post Office of Umattha, at the station of Mr. Mate; a splendid agricultural country is intersected by it throughout two-thirds of its course.

The new line as proposed passes through a country which is a quagmire in winter, and a desert in summer, so far as regards water. There is no hand for agricultural purposes to be had along its course, nor is there any spot where a village could be formed. The line would be known to be suitable or practicable than the old one, would long since have been adopted. It does somewhat shorten the distance between Yass and Melbourne, and could be tracked by horsemen or the mail all the year through; but drays could not travel it except during a short period thereof. It avoids two Post Offices.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.—I shall be much obliged if you will permit me, through the medium of your journal, to fulfil a promise which I made in my recent work on the Supremacy of the Pope.

I find that I have, in three instances, (viz., in the charges numbered xxv., xxxii., and xxvi.) misunderstood the author of the "Lectures on the Papal Claim," and consequently do him injustice. I beg to offer him a few words of apology.

There are forty-three accusations remaining; of these, some few are proved to reflect with more or less force on certain Gallican Divines, whose testimony in this particular controversy should not have been taken without enquiry. Others, amounting at the outside, to no more than two or three of the whole number, have an apparently satisfactory reply; but in these the question depends upon the accuracy of the writer's historical statements, and cannot be fairly decided without careful investigation and research.

In the great majority of instances it will be seen by the most ordinary reader, who has the time to peruse the Lecturer's pamphlet with my Appendix, that the nominal answer is irrelevant, and the real point of the charge wholly untouched.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
R. K. SKONE.

* The Lecturer says the misrepresentations are not designed, because a large number of them are found in Roman Catholic Authors. The number seems to be exactly 42.

was not to be taunted with, for it was the system of his predecessors—in 1830–32, under far more favourable circumstances than the present, in co-operation with a Sovereign who, whatever his errors, did succeed in bridging for seventeen years the Japuan tiger. Yet the system then ended in the tricolor floating over Ancona and Antwerp; in Spanish and Portuguese invasions, and Greek revolt; in South American blockades, and the troubling of our commerce over all the Atlantic and Pacific waters.

It is the habit to speak of the French army crossing the Alps, as if it could be done on a summer's day after an order by the telegraph. But what would an invasion really be? To give France a chance of success, in the present position of Italy, she must cross the Alps with at least 100,000 men. She must do much more than that; the very day she crosses the Alpine with 100,000 men, she must advance an army no less numerous to the banks of the Rhine, to meet there the indignant spirit of Germany, forgetting of its desecrated hearths. She must meet more even than that Germany; she must meet Russia, at this moment not so powerful from her armies as from her moderation, her wisdom, and her justice. Every secondary power in Europe would be prepared to oppose her, to meet the traditional outlaws of nations, engaged in a quarrel without law, without justice.

How is France to act in this frantic and illegal manner? What is her position at this moment, that enables her to send out these mighty hosts, to conquer the whole world in arms? How is she to act with the Pope, who might probably lead her with his cross? How is she to act with the King of Prussia? How is she to act with the Pope? How is she to act with the Pope? How is she to act with the Pope? How is she to act with the Pope?

Lord Minto was to induce Austria to form a confederacy with the Sardinian dominions. In that object Lord Minto was successful; it was Sardinia that invaded Austria. Crossing the Apennines, Lord Minto found himself engaged in delicate negotiations with a potentate whose name in reference to Mr. Spooner, should be unmentioned; the object being to establish a diplomatic communication with his Holiness. Lord Minto succeeded in this, on the commencement of the session, no longer a pensioner of the President of the Council, in breathless haste brought the House of Lords a bill to establish relations between the two courts; the House of Lords waived its forms, that so urgent a measure might proceed with unusual rapidity; but also at the very moment that we resolved to renew communications with the Pope, he ceased to exist as a temporal prince; and the bill was suspended. Probably the last bulletins were to the effect, for now at the end of the session—in the middle of the month of August—the measure intended to the House of Lords in the month of February has stolen into a little legislative life.

The King of the Two Sicilies invited Lord Minto to his dominions. The noble Lord had been staring it through the Italian States; and it was not surprising that after so successful a performance in Milan and Rome, he should be a guest in the streets of Paris. The High Priests of Equity have recently executed a monster razza, and the Pope is still in the hands of the Cardinals.

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The good course open to the noble Foreign Secretary is one which his abilities, knowledge, and courage, fully qualify him to adopt and succeed in: it is the one every Englishman should adopt. "Let him tell the world, that under his counsels England will maintain the principles of international law—will observe the stipulations of existing treaties—will not sanction any outrage of the rights of nations—will not countenance any alliance to yield their legitimate interests in any regulated society." Then would Lord Palmerston earn the sympathy of the sovereigns and the trust of suffering nations, rather than by attempting to regulate the world in a forced union with the Jacobin system, which begins with fraternity and universal charity, and ends with assassination and universal desolation.

The Foreign Minister, guided by his own influence, and to the greatness of his country, might in this new age vindicate the grandeur of public justice as a British Minister should do; for no bandit nation will cross mountains and invade capitals when they know that England is on the side of the law and ready to uphold it. "For Sir, in public as much as in private matters, I have seen nothing to be convinced that as the long run nothing can be done to the majesty of law, save to bring down *Vatet*, and look to the treaties of Paris and Vienna; and when ground is gained, to the whole of Venetia, the force of truth, and in inspiration of honour."

Lord Palmerston thankfully acknowledged the discreet forbearance which the House had shown in these matters; and admitted the legitimate right of members to express their opinion, as Mr. Disraeli had done, on the affairs which confused the European Europe.

The objects of Lord Minto's mission were, in general, those stated by Mr. Disraeli; whom he leaves. In Paris, Lord Palmerston was about to mediate in Italy, in conjunction with another country. "Now, I think I am but making a legitimate inquiry of the noble Lord, if I ask him to inform the Committee—first, what is to be the principle of this mediation? secondly, what is to be the nature of this mediation? and thirdly, what is to be the end attained by this mediation?" Then would Lord Palmerston earn the sympathy of the sovereigns and the trust of suffering nations, rather than by attempting to regulate the world in a forced union with the Jacobin system, which begins with fraternity and universal charity, and ends with assassination and universal desolation.

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seek any new authority for diplomatic communication with Rome, on purely temporal affairs. The present laws are directed against the importation of bulls, &c., and the importation or veneration of Papal authority; and that law it was which ministers desired to break; they wanted to obtain not only the Monarchical but the Papal authority to govern usages, unless it be reported of unexplored lands, and will confine ourselves to points about which no

Supplement

TO THE

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1848.

Auction Mart,
George-street and Charlotte-place.
THIS undersigned begs to inform the
holders of tickets for the Equitable Plan
of Partition of the Province of New South
Australia, that the following gentlemen have
consented to act as a Committee on behalf of
the holders of tickets, to superintend the draw-
ing of the TICKETS on the 1st of January next:

C. NICHOLSON, M.C.

ROBERT LOWE, ESQ. M.C.

THE MAYOR

A. W. YOUNG, ESQ.

A. M. MACKINTOSH, ESQ.

G. J. GRIFFITHS, ESQ.

ALDERMAN EGAN

COUNCILLOR LITTLE

ROBERT PORTER, ESQ.

DAVID JONES, ESQ.

MORSE JOSEPH, ESQ.

T. S. MORT, ESQ.

J. FAIRFAX, ESQ.

SAMUEL LYONS,

7517 Auctioneer.

WOOL AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE

AT THE REDUCED COMMISSION.

JOHN G. COHEN will effect sales
on Tuesday and Friday in each week,
on Wool, Tallow, Hides, and other Colonial
Produce, at the reduced commission of ONE
PER CENT., affording the usual accommoda-
tions gratis.

Advances made on all colonial produce
intended for sale.

Advances negotiated, without commission, on
any produce intended for shipment to the
London market.

Sailors patronising J. G. C. will find
greater accommodation and less expense than
at any other house, from the extraordinary
facilities and arrangements that he has lately
been enabled to enter into.

JOHN G. COHEN,
Auctioneer and Broker,
490, George street.

WOOL SALES OF THE SEASON.

MR. STUBBS begs to inform his
Friends and Settlers generally, that
he is now prepared

To RECEIVE and CAREFULLY STORE,
WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, SKINS,
AND OTHER PRODUCE,

INTENDED FOR SALE AT HIS MART,
KING-STREET.

COMMISSION, ONE PER CENT.

Sale on any day required. 8140

TO THE SQUATTERS ON THE MANEROO, AND THE NEIGHBOURING STATIONS.

GENTLEMAN,—I beg leave to state
that I shall be prepared by the latter end
of February next, to hold down any quantity
of stock that may be sent for that purpose, at
my station Pambula, at the usual terms; and
I trust that from the experience I have had,
and the arrangements made for the purpose of
convenience and despatch I shall be able to
give perfect satisfaction.

WILLIAM HIBBURD.

Pambula, November 22. 8504

THE undersigned, while engaged in
making experiments upon the manufacture
of Vinegar from Australian Wood, dis-
covered that it contained properties superior to
any other for the masking of blacking, and has
succeeded in producing an article of unequalled
superiority, and which must eventually
supersede the necessity of its importation,
notwithstanding the prejudice against colonial
manufactures.

The Imperial Enamel Blacking, after a few
applications, produces a smooth, flexible sur-
face, little inferior to enamelled leather; it
retains its colour and polish, does not become
soft in damp weather, while the large quantity
of oil employed, and the peculiar properties
of the wood, which contains the tannin
principle in abundance, afford a guarantee
to the leather which no other can possess.

He has likewise prepared from Australian
Wood the Antiseptic Fluid, which, with the
addition of a small quantity of salt, preserves
meat and fish, and is a saving expense.
The use of this fluid will find particularlly
useful and economical during the summer,
affording an agreeable relish, and preventing
the attack of flies.

Parties wishing to try the preservative proper-
ties of the Pyrolygous Acid upon animal
substances, particularly hides and paunches,
will find the information of paste blacking
instead of liquid, the carriage on this article will
be reduced to a sum nearly nominal. 8116

A. HOLLINSHED.

December 6. 8944

**TO IRONMONGERS, CAPITALISTS,
&c.**

IRONMONGERY BUSINESS TO BE DISPOSED OF
ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

THE Trustees of the Estate of the late
Mr. Iredale, are now prepared to give
every information, and to treat with intending
parties for the sale of the Stock-in-Trade
and Goods of their business, being the oldest
and one of the most extensive and lucrative in
the colony of New South Wales. 8501

WOOL.
THE UNDERSIGNED ARE
BUYERS—
MACKINTOSH AND HIRST.

9093 NOVEMBER 16, 1848.

Auction Mart,
George-street and Charlotte-place.

THOMAS MARTIN tenders his best
thanks to his supporters generally since
opening the above establishment, and has the
pleasure of informing them that having under-
taken the improvement of that portion of the
land immediately opposite to his shop, the
only obstacle that has hitherto prevented
many individuals from visiting this pleasant
spot, may now be considered as removed.

T. M. in soliciting a continuance of patronage
from the respectable portion of the com-
munity, promises that comfort, and convenience
shall ever distinguish this agreeable retreat.

In consequence of a few individuals having
represented the charges to "Bony Bay," the ad-
vertiser deems it necessary to affirm, for the
information of those unacquainted therewith,
that his prices for all wines, spirits, and cordials
are the same as charged in all respectable
houses in the metropolis, where reliance can
be placed in the quality of the article, and for
bottled ale and porter, the uniform charge is
one shilling and six pence.

Dinner and refreshments generally prepared
(as usual) for large or small parties, who may
at all times command the use of a commodious
and safe boat for fishing or other purposes free
from charge.

An ordinary every Sunday at two o'clock,
instead of one as heretofore. 9102

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE,

CORNER OF CLARENCE AND ERKINE-STREETS.

JEFFREY LEVY begs to apprise his
friends and the public in general that
he has received from London a
supply of wines and spirits of the best brands,
which he intends selling at such low prices
as will defy competition.

J. L. assures the public that this is no
Puff; that he must sell to make room for
arrivals daily expected; and further begs to inform
them that his Saloon has been redecorated,
which he flatters himself is as handsome
as any in the colony; he will let the same for
weddings, balls, concerts, &c., on moderate
terms.

Weddings and dinners got up in the best
style, and on the shortest notice.

Families and parties will find their advan-
tage by procuring their supply at
9174 SOLOMON'S TEMPLE,

AND OTHER PRODUCE.

ARTHUR GRAVELY, Manufacturer
and Ironmonger, continues to make the
Cooking Apparatus, introduced by himself
which has gained great celebrity in this
neighboring colonies—is still suitable
for the smallest family and the largest hotel or
public institution—being made from eighteen
inches to six feet in length. The surpassing
comfort, cleanliness, safety, and economy of
this excellent article, are universally admitted.
One is constantly in use and on view on the
primes.

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Cooking Apparatus, introduced by himself
which has gained great celebrity in this
neighboring colonies—is still suitable
for the smallest family and the largest hotel or
public institution—being made from eighteen
inches to six feet in length. The surpassing
comfort, cleanliness, safety, and economy of
this excellent article, are universally admitted.
One is constantly in use and on view on the
primes.

Weds and dinners got up in the best
style, and on the shortest notice.

Families and parties will find their advan-
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9174 SOLOMON'S TEMPLE,

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NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.
EX CATHERINE JAMISON, AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS
50 CASES AND BALES
NOW OFFERED.

JOSEPH THOMPSON AND SON, in submitting the following list for the inspection of the public at Sydney, and also to Settlers in the up-country, would request:

These goods have been selected by their agent, both in London and Manchester, with every possible care and attention, and having been purchased at a time when the markets were depressed by Continental struggles and other causes, have been obtained at a remarkable low rate. This, together with the great demand existing in the colony, arising from the tremendous sacrifice made on the staple article wool, has induced them to make considerable reductions, not only in the price of their more extensive stock; but also to mark their new goods at such unusually low prices as will insure their speedy sale, and render it apparent to all purchasers they will effect a considerable saving in making purchases at their establishment.

Joseph Thompson and Son feel it superfluous to make any comment on the quality of the goods imported by their houses.

The texture, style, and durability of the various articles, being so well known, and appreciated by all who have extended their favour to the establishment for a series of years.

266, Pitt-street.

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

Blue, white, amber, green, checked and striped mosquito gauze muslin
Striped book muslin
Lapped ditto
Bordered book ditto
10-4 and 12-4 green, blue, and white mosquito net
Coloured book muslin
Coloured tasselled, and figured muslin dresses
White and black, and figured muslin dresses
White and coloured figured Swiss muslin ditto
Satin spot, and striped figured cambic ditto
Lace, striped, and check muslin
5-4 and 6-4 book muslin
6-4 Swiss books
6-4 jacquard, cambic, and check muslin
Lace and French cambic handkerchiefs.

CALICOES, &c.

9-8 super calicoes
33 inch white muslins
33 inch damask ditto
36 inch home bleached ditto
36 inch longfolds. (Hornock's)
35 and 40 inch Derby dovelas
8-4, 10-4, 11-4 about family sheetings
30, 33, and 36 inch grey calicoes
8-4 sheeting ditto
3-4 linen huckaback
3-4 medical rubber
3-4 paper travelling
3-4 China cloth
3-4 glass cloth
4-4 Dressed and undressed brown holland
40 inch pallance canvas
7-8 and 14 Irish linens
7-8 and 4-4 lining ditto
4-4 and 5-4 Barneley linen (aprons)
10-4 Barneley sheetings
7, 8, 9, 10, and 10-12 table linens
5-8 and 6-4 damask table linens
7, 8, 9, 10, and 10-12 table cloths
5-8 and 6-4 damask napkins, nursery diapers
8-4, 6-4, and 7-4 coloured and white toilet covers
9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 white counterpanes
Ditto, ditto, ditto extra super ditto
Ditto, ditto, and 13-4 super toilet quilt
10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 coloured ditto, in pink, lilac, and blue
3-4 and 4-4 white furniture dimities
36, 40, 45, 50 inch white window holland
4 and 5 inch green, amber, blue, drab, crimson, and scarlet worsted fringes
Coloured and white bed lace.

MOLESKINS AND CORDS.

3-4 drab and milled' drab moleskins, very heavy

3-4 white ditto
3-4 drab and white cotton cord, 6 and 8 shaff

2-4 drab and white hang up

2-4 white and white jeans

3-4 white and brown riding ducks

SILK AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

Particular attention is called to the above department, being replete with every novelty of the season, consisting of:

Black gros de Naples and duprees
Black satin and satinettes

Black cotton chequered ditto

Coloured and white duprees

Black and white lace silks

Coloured satins and satinettes

Black mode silks

Coloured glass silks

Coloured glass ditto

Coloured striped and checked gauze ditto

Rich embroidered striped gauze ditto

Coloured, watered duprees

Black woaded ditto

27-inch black satin striped watered ditto

White, black, and coloured Persian and sarsnets

SHAWLS AND VISITES.

Black silk, satin, and watered visites

Black silk, satin, and watered scarfs

Black silk and satin shawls

Rich printed cashmere ditto

Rich woven cashmere, in elegant designs

Black bordered towels and long scarfs

Black printed long cashmere ditto

Black bordered Tibet shawls

Blue, brown, white, and drab ditto

4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Tibet handkerchiefs

Printed Lima ditto

Fancy silk neck ties

DRESSES.

Wove Oregon plaid dresses

Wove Lyon ditto

Printed handkerchief ditto

All wool balansines, new style

Balansine muslin dresses, fast colours

Printed muslin and organdie, ditto

Printed summer cashmere, ditto

Checked Lima ditto

3-4 small pattern mousseline de laine, for children

3-4 fine texture challi plaids
4-4 plaid muslins, (much worn in England)

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

Consists of an endless variety of novelties in Rich brocade, white and coloured lace strings.

French satin ribbons, all widths

Fancy checked bonnet ribbons, for children

Black and coloured sarsnet, ditto

GIMPS AND FLOSS FRINGES.

An entire new and rich assortment of gimpes, fringes, buttons, and trimmings.

PARASOLS.

Plain brown silk parasols

Plain ditto Clares cut ditto

Diagonal stripes, ditto, French shape

Plain brown broadcloth ditto

BONNETS.

Children's, maid's, and women's Dunstable bonnets

Children's, maid's, and women's pearl straw ditto

Children's ditto, ditto, Tuscan ditto

Women's patent rice straw ditto

Ditto fancy ditto ditto ditto

Ditto Milan straw

Ditto Florence pearl

Ditto white

Ditto Vandysje Bedford

Ditto Spanish

Ditto Mexican

Ditto satin ditto

Ditto mode de Ville

Ditto fancy chip ditto

Ditto Caroline

Ditto Cordone, fancy

Ditto coloured and Cordone

Ditto grey chip and Cordone

Ditto white, Manton

Ditto Linde's Florence

Infants' bonnets, boys' and youths' Tuscan, Dunstable, fancy bird's eye, and Leghorn hats

The Hosiery, Glove, and Lace Department comprise, as usual, every article in request.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

EXTENSIVE additions have lately been received by the undersigned, to his stock of British and Foreign fancy articles and children's toys, which will be sold off at the present time, with a view to make room for other goods expected. A few enumerations are subjoined:-

Rocking horses, of various sizes, made of well-seasoned materials, and of the best workmanship.

Children's, maid's, and women's Dunstable bonnets

Children's, maid's, and women's pearl straw ditto

Children's ditto, ditto, Tuscan ditto

Women's patent rice straw ditto

Ditto fancy ditto ditto ditto

Ditto Milan straw

Ditto Florence pearl

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922

C O L E M A N ' S L I S T O F P R I C E S —

Ladies' net caps, 1d. each

Ladies' crocheted collars, 3d. each

Umbrellas, 1s. 6d. each

Handkerchiefs, 1s. 6d. worth 3s.

10-4 white counterpane, 6s. 6d. each

Rich Cashmere shawls, 4s. 6d. each

Men's longcloth shirts, linen fronts and collars, 2s. each

Superior ditto, 4s. 6d. worth 6s. 6d.

Habit shirts, 1s. 1d. each

Superior ditto, 1s. 6d. worth 2s. 6d.

Longcloths, 6d. per yard, worth 7d.

Drab musklin, 7d. per yard

Quince ribbons, 1s. 6d. each

Cambric ditto, 4s. 6d. ditto

Kid gloves, 2s. 6d. per pair

Lace ditto, 3d. ditto

Women's white cotton hose, 4d. ditto

Superior ditto, 8d. worth 1d. ditto

Women's white stays, 2s. 6d. ditto

Ditto coloured ditto, 1s. 6d. ditto

Brown half-hose, 6d.

Ducks, drills, ticks, muslins, ginghams, slops, Orleans cloth, dimity, fringes, and indeed, every article on hand will be sold at prices considerably below those of any other house in Sydney, to make room for a large shipment daily expected.

453, George-street, November 25. 923

WHITE SHIRTS.

J. T. SMITH, Shirt Tailor, has great pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that from the extensive patronage he has received, and the influx of immigrants, he has so extensively increased the number of his workers, that he is enabled to offer for their inspection the largest, best, and most varied assortment of colonial-made shirts ever submitted for their approval, comprising:-

Men's white shirts, of every size

Ditto white, and check twilled

Ditto white night ditto

Boy's and youth's shirts, in every size and style.

Also,

Men's white shirts, washed, ready for use

With a variety of silk and cotton handkerchiefs

Half-hose, braces, collars

Marine and fanned shirts, &c., &c.

J. T. Smith feels assured he need not outrate the good taste of the public by puffing the superiority of the shirts purchased at his factory, as his steadily increasing business proves that they appreciate his endeavours to give satisfaction, and also to encourage industry amongst the female portion of the community.

P. S.—Shirts made to measure or pattern as usual.

Later English News.

PROBATION OF PARLIAMENT.
PARLIAMENT was prorogued by the Queen in person on the 6th September. Her Majesty spoke as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—
I am happy to be able to release you from the duties of a laborious and protracted session.

The Act for the Prevention of Crime and Outrage in Ireland, which received my assent at the commencement of the session, was attended by the most beneficial effects. The open display of arms intended for criminal purposes was checked; the course of justice was no longer interrupted; and several murderers who had spread terror through the country were apprehended and convicted.

The distress in Ireland consequent upon successive failures in the production of food, has been mitigated by the application of the law for the relief of the poor, and by the amount of charitable contributions raised in other parts of the United Kingdom.

On the other hand, organised confederacies took advantage of the existing pressure to excite my suffering subjects to rebellion. Hopes of plunder and confiscation were held out to tempt the distressed, while the most visionary prospects were exhibited to the ambitious. In this conjuncture I applied to your loyalty and wisdom for increased powers; and strengthened by your prompt concurrence, my government was enabled to defeat, in a few days, machinations which had been prepared during many months. The energy and decision shown by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in this emergency, deserves my warmest approbation.

In the midst of these difficulties, you have continued your labours for the improvement of the laws; the Act for Facilitating the Sale of Incumbered Estates will, I trust, gradually remove an evil of great magnitude in the social state of Ireland.

The system of perpetual entails of land, established in Scotland, produced very serious evils both to heirs of entail and to the community; and I have great satisfaction in seeing it amended upon principles which have long been found to operate beneficially in this part of the United Kingdom.

I have given my cordial assent to the measures which have in view the improvement of the public health, and I entertain an earnest hope that a foundation has been laid for continual advances in this beneficial work.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—
I have to thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies necessary to the public service. I shall avail myself of every opportunity which the exigencies of the state may allow for enforcing economy.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—
I have renewed in a formal manner, my diplomatic relations with the government of France. The good understanding between the two countries has continued without the slightest interruption.

Events of deep importance have disturbed the internal tranquillity of many of the States of Europe, both in the north and in the south. These events have led to hostilities between neighbouring countries. I am employing my good offices, in concert with other friendly powers, to bring to an amicable settlement these differences, and I trust that our efforts may be successful. I am rejoiced to think that an increasing sense of the value of peace, encourages the hope that the nations of Europe may continue in the enjoyment of its blessings.

Amidst these convulsions I have had the satisfaction of being able to prepare for my own dominions, and to maintain our domestic tranquillity. The strength of our institutions has been tried, and has not been found wanting. I have studied to preserve the people committed to my charge, in the enjoyment of that temperate freedom which they so justly value. My people on their side, feel too sensibly the advantages of order and security, to allow the promoters of pillage and confusion, any chance of success in their wicked designs.

I acknowledge with grateful feelings the many marks of loyalty and attachment which I have received from all classes of my people. It is my earnest hope that by cultivating respect to the law, and obedience to the precepts of religion, the liberties of this people may, by the blessing of Almighty God, be perpetuated.

CASE OF MR. JUSTICE WILLIS.
Mr. Justice Willis, of New South Wales, Mr. Hamilton said, he had a question to ask in some degree of a personal nature, and which the Under-Secretary for the Colonies had been good enough to undertake to answer. Some time ago a gentleman with whom he (Mr. Hamilton) was connected both by relationship and friendship, Mr. Willis, had been removed from the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, under circumstances into which it was not his business to enter into the present occasion. Several petitions on the subject had been laid on the table of the house. The friends of Mr. Willis, and Mr. Willis himself, feeling the removal of a Judge was calculated to create an unfavourable impression with regard to his personal honour and character, were desirous of having some explanation on the subject. He would therefore ask the hon.

gentleman, whether in reference to the removal of Mr. Willis, late a judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, if there was anything in the circumstances connected with his removal calculated to derogate from his personal honour and integrity, or otherwise?

Mr. Harvey.—No explanation in stating that there was nothing in the circumstances attending the removal of Mr. Justice Willis from the bench at all affecting his personal honour and integrity.

He thought it right to add that Mr. Willis had addressed a letter some time ago to Lord Grey, which was to the same purpose as the question just put by the hon-

gentleman, and from Lord Grey he had received an answer which was to the same effect as that which he (Mr. Hawes) had just given.

IRELAND.

ARRIVAL OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.
DUBLIN, Saturday, August 31.—At half-past three o'clock a steamer appeared in the distance, and a signal from the Birkenhead war steamer elicited a reply to the effect that the strange smoke was from the Banshee, commanded by Captain Smithett, and that Lord and Lady John Russell were on board.

A gun was then fired, and the steamer at the pier was apprised of the near approach of Her Majesty's Prime Minister, an event of rare occurrence in Ireland. About ten minutes after four o'clock, the bow of the Banshee turned the eastern pier of the harbour, when Captain Williams, of the Iron Duke steamer, commenced a *deja vu*, and did not cease till the Banshee came well up to the pier. Major G. E. Lane, J. Finn, and other directors of the Dublin and Great Western Railway, went on board and paid their respects to his Lordship. The Lord Mayor likewise discharged this duty, and several strangers expressed their gratification at seeing Lord and Lady J. Russell.

The lower orders present did not shout, but they did not groan, as some apprehended they would do; one fellow roared out "a cheer for Miss," another "a cheer for Repeal," but there was no response.

His Lordship and Lady J. Russell were then conducted to the terminus of the Kingston railway, where a special train was waiting, and in eight minutes after starting it arrived in Dublin. Here again a large assembly of persons of the middle and lower orders was present. The moment his Lordship was recognised a faint cheer was raised. An attempt to get up a roar failed. The distinguished visitors got into one of the Lord Lieutenant's carriages which was waiting, and before five o'clock they reached the Viceroy's Lodge at the Park.

Lord and Lady John Russell drove through Dublin to-day in the carriages of the Lord Lieutenant. His Excellency and the Countess of Clarendon accompanied their distinguished visitors. The absence of ostentation in the equipage enabled the party to pass through the most public parts of the city without attracting attention.

(From *Bell's Messenger*, September 9.)

Lord John Russell will, it is understood, leave Dublin this day (Saturday) for Belfast, where he will join the Royal party. Nothing of an official nature has transpired respecting the precise objects of his lordship's visit to Belfast, but the circumstances afforded any clue to satisfy the public curiosity. On Wednesday his lordship paid a visit to several of the public buildings in Dublin.

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At the special commission fixed to open at Closanel on the 19th instant, the grand jury will be addressed by Chief Justice Blackburne, and bills of indictment for high treason will be sent before them against Mearns, W. S. D'Urberville, Lord Levee, Sir Colman O'Loughlen, Mr. Holmes, and other distinguished lawyers.

Colonel Husband, late Poor-law Inspector of the North and South Dublin Workhouses, has been appointed commissioner in the room of the late William J. Hancock, Esq., deceased.

Mill-street Convent, in Cork, was closely searched for suspected rebels a few days since.

The "flying column," under General McDonald, has received orders to disperse, and the troops will march to their winter quarters.

At an auction the range of Moyntony a few days since of the wheelbarrows, shovels, picks, &c., formerly used by the Board of Works in the barony of Lower Kells, the articles sold realised about one-twentieth of the original cost. Amongst the collection, 1000 barrows, that cost 1s. each, were sold at 6d. and 7d. The latter price was the highest given.

The celebrated "Sam Gray" died at his residence in Balbriggan, county Monaghan, on the 2nd instant. A large body of Orangemen attended his funeral.

We regret to announce the death, by drowning, of Mr. Francis Gould, barrister, eldest son of the late Master Gould, which melancholy event occurred on Thursday week on the coast of Sligo. His brother, Robert, went on a visit with Sir Robert Gore Booth, on the Thursday morning, and in a boat on the Atlantic to shoot seals. In the course of the forenoon a heavy squall came on which upset the boat; the elder brother was drowned—the second was brought to shore in such a state of exhaustion that he did not regain consciousness for upwards of two hours.

A melancholy and fatal accident took place at Ballina, Pierhead, on Tuesday week. A number of porpoising creatures were driven by a strong wind into the sandbank, and a kind of fish called sand eels, with which to appease the pangs of ravenous hunger. A small channel lay between those creatures and the sandbank in which they expected to get the fish. One of the hands of a craft that lay at the Pier Head took the ship's boat to ferry them over. It was blowing a heavy gale at the time. The boat was not able to get into the channel. It was dark, and the women clung to the men until all in the boat, with the exception of one little boy, perished, including the kind-hearted sailor who volunteered his boat to carry these ill-fated victims within reach of food.

Died, on the 30th ultimo, at his Glebe House, of malignant typhus fever, contracted

in the discharge of his sacred duties, the Rev. Charles C. Beresford, Rector of Ballybrough, in the diocese of Kilmore. This excellent pastor had long anxiously laboured for the establishment of a fever hospital in Ballybrough for the sick poor of that district, and through his exertions funds were obtained, and also a grant of land granted at the late session for Cavan, for the purpose of the hospital. The building is in progress—but the benevolent projector has not been spared to witness the desire of his heart completed. Another victim from the ranks of the clergy is thus added to the numbers who have yielded up their lives before the pestilence which has so long scourged our afflicted country. He has left a young widow and four children.

In Tipperary a road through a bog near Nenagh has given way, the recent heavy rains having raised the land at either side more than usual.

As an indication of the value of the barley harvest, a paragraph in a Cork paper is valuable. A sample of barley cut early last week while the weather was still wet, was offered for sale on Saturday, yet the grain was the largest and best description, and the produce as great as was ever known in any previous year.

The military and police have been called upon to aid in the collection of the poor rate in Nenagh.

It is stated that the arrests of parties connected with the late Dublin clubs will not be pursued any further, unless new circumstances should seem to demand it.

Sir C. Napier has unexpectedly returned with the fleet under his command to Cove.

Major G. E. Lane, J. Finn, and other directors of the Dublin and Great Western Railway, went on board and paid their respects to his Lordship. The Lord Mayor likewise discharged this duty, and several strangers expressed their gratification at seeing Lord and Lady J. Russell.

The lower orders present did not shout, but they did not groan, as some apprehended they would do; one fellow roared out "a cheer for Miss," another "a cheer for Repeal," but there was no response.

As fire, which threatened to be extremely destructive at one time, occurred in Dublin on Tuesday night, it originated in Gardner's Lane at the junction of Sackville and Lower George's Square.

The premises which first took fire belonged to a man named McDonald, a carpenter and dairymen, and his premises being filled with hay and straw, the flames raged with great fury.

Happily so good a supply of water from well worked engines was brought to bear on the fire, that it did not communicate even with the coach factory of Mr. Hutton, which adjoined. Several houses but of an inferior class, however, had been demolished.

The master of Kenmare Union has, it appears, been enabled to put the labour of the female paupers under her to good account, and accordingly has been thanked from head quarters. This lady understands the management of wool from its raw state to its being made into cloth, and of flax until its being made into linen, and has caused these several processes to go forward within the walls of the asylums, thereby reducing the cost of linens and woolen cloth, for all the inmates.

It is said that offers had formerly been made on the first establishment of the poor law system to carry out a similar operation in some unions, but that it was discouraged, as calculated to interfere with free labour outside the workhouse.

No doubt that to some extent this is true—but if the principle were rigidly adhered to, the result would never be permitted to do anything. The commissioners

plan is more for the public advantage, and also for the especial good of the paupers themselves.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE IN ROME.—Mr. White-side, Q.C., relates the following in his recently published work, "Italy in the Nineteenth Century": "My Italian servant somewhat abruptly entered my room and announced that he should go that moment to confession. I said it was very right that he should attend to his religious duties, but that they should be discharged at a reasonable time of the day, and not just then; but he declared if he did not go instantly he should be arrested, as he had been promised. This assurance, as the arrest he believed to be a fabrication, when the posting meant I did not understand; however, as he put the matter on religious grounds, I yielded, and to confession he went. I immediately enquired what this could mean, and was informed each parish priest keeps a list of those who attend confession at appointed times within their respective parishes, and to those who do not do so. The latter are liable to attach their names to lists of offenders, and to the civil authorities; failing to obey this notice, their names defaulters are affixed to the church door; and disregarding this notice for a given time, they are committed to prison. The name of my negligent domestic had been posted, and so in truth he had no time to lose in settling the affair. This, again, is what is meant by discipline of the church, as enforced in Rome, namely, the investing the priests with the power to inflict corporal punishment, and their spiritual commands; the process is certainly simple." After reading such a statement as this, can we wonder at the cries of "Death to the priests," which have lately been uttered by the excited populace of Rome?

ITALY.—We stated some time since that the political changes which had taken place in Sardinia had placed the long persecuted Vaudois on the road to equality of condition, and regarded the exercise of religion with their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects; in one word, that religious freedom had been proclaimed. We regret to find that the proclamation of the King to this effect has been so hampered by conditions as to be little better than a "mockery, a delusion, and a snare." Practically, our Protestant brethren are scarcely a whit better off than they were before. Thus, though

Vaudois may set up their schools, and

participate in the public worship in the Valleys; and even here, they must first obtain the sanction of a Romish magistrate.

The press is declared to be *free*; but neither Bibles, catechisms, nor religious works can be printed without special license from the Bishop; and any attack, either directly or indirectly, upon the Roman Catholic religion is summarily punished by fine and imprisonment. And this is the case according to Protestantism. But let our brethren be patient. The time of complete deliverance is not distant.—*Bell's Messenger*, August 14.

In Arthur Young's Travels in France, from 1787 to 1789, there is a passage indicating a very early knowledge, in a crude form, of the principle and practice of the electric telegraph.

In 1788, when he (M. Lavoisier) had made a remarkable discovery, upon which he makes no difference in the effect, a correspondence might be carried on at any distance; within or without a besieged town for instance; or for a

purpose much more worthy and a thousand times more harmless, between two towns prohibited or prevented from any better communication."

WHAT IS CHARTISM.

(From the *Times*, August 19.)
Who would suppose that in the midst of this rich metropolis, and in the great manufacturing towns of the north of England, that there are small knots of pothouse conspirators who hold nightly meetings, with the avowed intention of reducing Liverpool, Manchester, and London to ashes? A nation in such their own degraded condition and vicious existence considers industry and its results hateful in their eyes. They call the human race their enemies, because they are enemies of the human race. The busy market; the revolving wheel that sets machinery in motion by which a thousand families are fed; the wharves piled high with bales of goods; the comfortable homes of the industrious, and the stately mansions of those who, by the inevitable regulations of society, are placed in the ransomed of the world, are hateful in their eyes. There is a great alternative placed before all men who would not live like wild beasts amongst their fellows. Exertion or content, industry or resignation. The modern Gracchi will embrace neither one nor other of these conditions. A vicious idleness debars them from the first; and a second the last, quite unworthy of men of spirit and resolution. If they cannot build up what they can destroy; if they cannot raise themselves they can reduce others—in the sense of suffering—to the level of their own degradation.

Such are the men who, by the vigour of the police, were arrested the night before last in various obscure quarters of the town. It is impossible to despise them too much, and yet difficult to fail in sufficient precision against their diabolical inspiration. Chartistism in its present form is not a political, but a criminal question. Burglary and arson are not yet out of date. Chartistism is a compound of the two, with murder superadded,—murder in its most cold-blooded and ruffianly form, as in the instance of the unfortunate Ashton policeman, the other day. We now know what Chartism means. Modern Chartism has but three points—driving, bloodshed, and plunder. They are reduced to numbers in order to be more summarily enforced. It is for society to consider whether it will concede the three points of modern Chartism. There they are, to take or to leave. We have our choice.

It would be an insult to the common sense of the public to suggest for a moment, that under any possible contingency the schemes of these miscreants could have been successful to the extent they contemplated. It is no such exaggeration of the power of the police, to suppose that, at our points, overpowered the police and military, plunder the houses, murder the inhabitants, and reduce the town to ashes. The three points of the Charter could not very readily have been pushed to their legitimate conclusions. Neither ancient nor modern Chartism will be able to effect that. It is, however, quite possible, nay, it is probable that, for the violence and vigour of the police, these gangs of desperadoes would have been able to set a house on fire here and there, and to have caused much misery to individuals without further injury than the terror consequent upon such lawless proceedings. We would not, however, have the public underrate the danger to which they are exposed when the long nights come on, if this kind of spirit should get abroad. Modern Chartism will not, however, make either acquaintance with the convict bulk and the gallows, but it will before that time be a great public inconvenience. The true policy in such a case is, not to stand haggling upon terms, nor confounding in mind the cases of Hampden and Algernon Sydney with that of a gang of positive murderers and would-be incendiaries. Society is attacked and must defend itself. Unless the fear of punishment be altogether a mistake in criminal jurisdiction, there is no reason why it should not be adopted with complete success in the instance of modern Chartism.

There is one class of society especially concerned in putting down such knots of ruffians as those who have been recently arrested by the police. Let the industrious artisan and labourer, in whose names they profess to act, show that they utterly disown their proceedings. The labouring classes may feel secure that the cause of tranquillity and public order is a primary question for those who can get there. But who could then, perchance, do in such a case? They must perish in the fiery ring with which they had encircled themselves. For these there is no escape. Cultivated to the top of its power, and with all the resources of commercial credit at the command of its inhabitants, England must yet import food; and that it may import it, it must pay for it in one way or another. What, then, would be the fate of those who were left behind, if the bonds that held society together in England were violently rent asunder and dissolved? The example of Paris, and the unprecedeted sufferings endured by the poor in that city since the revolution of February,—sufferings which have driven them to cast themselves on the bayonets of the soldiers, and before the fire of the artillery, in utter redlessness of their miserable existence,—should be a warning to all the humbler classes in this country how far the tyrants might be deceived by political adventurers, who are merely speculating on their sufferings to attain their own base ends of gain or notoriety. Modern Chartism cannot succeed in spreading universal conflagration over the country; but, should the measures adopted by the police and the government not prove sufficient to eradicate the pestilence, let the labouring classes exert themselves in the shape of distinguished employment and lower wages. As society stands at present in England, if public confidence be shaken, never so little, and whether the apprehension arise from abroad or at home, the first consequence is that workmen must be thrown out of employment. This is no new discovery, but a solemn truth, of which we have had but too recent experience. At the present moment, happily, the mills are beginning to work again, and, despite all the

troubles upon the continent of Europe, trade is recovering its equilibrium. Artisans are beginning to be employed, poor rates are beginning to be lightened. One week of modern Chartistism in Liverpool and Manchester, or, even should there be a well-grounded apprehension that such a spirit had got abroad, all this would be changed. Let the labourers look to it in time. If they will not help themselves, the power of the various Irish patriots, who are fairly located in the various towns of the Union. It is like wishing our friends on the other side of the Atlantic a sharp attack of cholera, or of a blight in their harvest. The leading men of the United States are evidently beginning to understand the real character of these Irish meteors. The political conditions under which Irishmen are placed are quite the same to them. A base, bloody, and brutal tyranny can be traced in New Orleans, Philadelphia, as well as at Dublin or Cork. It is not the facts that signify while the spirit remains the same. The alteration of tone, with regard to Ireland, in the United States, is a very noticeable fact. In France, too, a repeat cause must be, we should imagine, at a discount. Mitchell and Meagher differ from Blanqui and Barbes only by the absence of brains. In no country, however, is this wretched Repellent imposture more completely out of date than in Ireland itself. The party of the revolution, the intelligence of the country, are all opposed to it. It is well known in Ireland, that if Repellent was granted to-morrow, not a single acre of land would remain in the possession of its present holders. It is well known that society would dissolve into its primitive elements, and that Ireland would present the spectacle of eight millions of people cooped up in cities with no means of subsistence. 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